## COLLEGE REBELLIONS.

The Differences Between the Faculty and Students at an End.

PARDON TO ALL.

Indignant Parents and Their Views-A Student's . History of the St. Stephen's Case.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

The Trinity College difficulty was terminated to-day through what cannot be regarded in any other light than as mutual concessions by the faculty and the students. The conference between the parents of several of the students and President Pynchou was productive of even better results than had been influence of their parents in ameliorating the somewhat stern course that the faculty had decided to what stern course that the lacinty had declared to pursue. Although to-day was Ash Wednesday the students manifested little disposition to participate in its observances, and generally held to their deter-mination to cut chapelus well as everything else until peace was restored. Early in the forenoon the culty had quite an extended conference. Bishop filliams was consulted with, and at a later hour met several of the parents. Forty or more fathers were resent during the day, and finally it was decided to old a joint meeting of the students and their friends. three o'clock this afternoon. Bishop Williams made an address in his usual kindly spirit, advising the students that, as they had actually violated a rule of the college in refusing to submit their song for approval, it would be no more than right to express to the faculty their regret that they had taken such

tights and wrongs of the case briefly, and remarks were also made by Judge W. D. Shipman, of New York. The parents then retired, and after deliberat-

York. The parents then retired, and after deliberating for some time the students prepared and sent to the faculty the following resolutions:—

That the students of Trinity College, in this meeting assembled, having reflected upon their action in singing the sembled, having reflected upon their action in singing the server, without having hest submitted the words of the same song to the Professor of English Literature, after such action had been prohibited by the faculty of the college, are new conscious and do hereby declare and frankly action to obey the faculty, and in this way was a violation of their daty as members of the college.

That a copy of these resolutions, attested by the signature of the president and secretary of this meeting, be at once communicated to the President of the faculty.

Figure 7 President, JAMES D. CARPENTER.

Secretary, HOPFMAN MILLER.

MITHIN OF THE PACULTY.

Within a short time the meeting received from the culty the following:—

were not wholly without justingstion in adopting the course they did.

One gentleman was quite earnest on this point, and said that after an inspection of the college rules he was satisfied that there were several petty restrictions quite unnecessary and galling in their tendency. With a quizzical suite he remarked that the faculty embraces too many bachelors who have grown up in the ruts of Trinity, and whose matures cannot be in sympathy with the exuberant spirits of the young men committed to their charge. He favored discipline of a healthful character, but disapproved of any measure calculated to destroy all independence and reduce the boys to so many machines. The representation of parents was increased to-day by arrivals from Pittsburg, Baltimore and other distant points, and the faculty has been sharply criticised by these general memerical control of the release of so triding a matter. One gentleman was especially severe to criticising the terms of the releasent sentities.

THE DISTURBANCE AT ST. STEPHEN'S. BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1879.

To sur Parson or sur Hanara Seeing an article in your paper in regard to a disce at St. Stephen's College, and knowing that

you always give every one a fair chance to state his case. I will tell the why and wherefore of the excita-

ent at St. Stephen's.
First and chiefly, then, some time ago about sixteen gentlemen of the college got permission from the Warden to go on a sleigh ride. They had supper, wine was on the table, and as a consequence they made a good deal of noise. By some means unmade a good deal of noise. By some means unknown to us the Warden heard about the affair, and was going through a thorough investigation when Waiter J. Wieks came forth and said that he had written to Mr. Arthur J. Davis telling him the whole thing in a very extravagant style. He also said that he had told Mr. Davis for the express purpose of getting it to the Warden's ears. His boasting of rourse greatly exasperated the students to whom he had done so much wrong, and we resolved to punish him. So, at the dinner table, I got up, and, after making a few remarks, we took Mr. Wicks out and put him under the pump. This being over, I came back to the fining half and heard that a Canadian had struck one-of my party over the head with a chair, I said nothing; but when I had finished my dinner and was going up stairs I was told that the Canadian was waiting for me. When I saw him I took hold of him, telling him that the gentleman upon whom he had need the shair was standing in the hall ready to have a fair light with him. Upon this he bogan shaking me violentiy, and, being torced to defend myself, I returned the compliment and we had a fight. As to other gentlemen striking him, I assert without the least hesitation that not one other man touched him, but that I myself was terribly bruised by outsiders, receiving many kieks and one blow in the eye. A majority of the students will hear witness to this. I would like to say here that a clergyman was prosent at the time, saw the Canadian use the chair (which was the only weapon used during the day), saw him thrashed and expressed his hearty approval, saying that the oney weapon used during the day), saw him thrashed and expressed his hearty approval, saying that the oney weapon used during the day), saw him thrashed and expressed his hearty approval, saying that the dose oneerned have the other parity were not existed with this, and, having assentialed, they resolved to threaten the racuity by saying they would leave unless I was expelied.

After seeing their committee the snown to us the Warden heard about the affair, and

paciety by saying they would leave unless I was expelled.

After seeing their committee the Warden came to me and asked if I would ask for a dismissal on condition of receiving a diploma at commencement. Of course, as an honorable man, I had to refuse such a proposition. I had a right to stay there till June; I and done nothing to forfeit that right, for I had been punished for the above disturbance, and my enaracter stands without a blemish at the college. In the words of the faculty, "No man was to be expelled from the college except for gross immorality for crime." Or no crime or immorality do I or did I stand accused. As to my boasting about my shooting affairs, this is too trifling to require an answer. All the students and professors know that I do very little talking, and have not for three years done one single thing to disturb the peace and quiet of the institution.

single thing to disturb the peace and quiet of the institution.

As I said before, the gentiemen who were on the opposite side threatened the faculty. Then, after my triends had heard of this, thirty of them, being equally concerned in the matter and unwilling to see hie suffer the whole consequences, bound themselves to leave the college if I did. So it is plain that we acted on the defensive only in such a step.

We thirty students are very sorry for the whole matter, and we stand reasly to do anything to settle the disturbance; but, of course, cannot compromise our honor at all. We were satisfied with the decision of the faculty; our opponents were not. We submitted quietly; the other side threatened. They stand on the offensive, we the defensive. I can say no more. This much I have written to uphold the honor, dignity and reputation of the college, my fellow students and myself.

W. S. PARRERSEN.

Chilian merchants, from whom the Bohyson of \$90,000 of tax, at the rate of ten cents per quintal.

The operations against the Indians—in moving back the Indian frontier of the Confederation—continue such that we seek the Confederation—continue such that we seek with the whole matter, and we stand ready to do anything to settle flux the disturbance; but, of course, cannot compromise our honor at all. We were satisfied with the decision of the faculty; our opponents were not. We submitted quietly; the other side threatened. They stand on the offensive, we the defensive. I can say no more. This much I have written to uphold the honor, dignity and reputation of the college, my fellow students and myself.

W. S. PARRERSEN.

The Russian electrician, Jablochkoff, with his part-

SOUTH .AMERICA.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BEAZIL—BAISING ALOFT STUPID MINISTERS - NEWS FROM URUGUAY AND THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 5, 1879.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 5, 1879.

The Brazilian Senate has a good deal of the old fashioned club about it—an association of old and middle aged men who meet daily to talk over matters and exchange mock-carnest chaff. The beginning of the session, say the first three months, is usually devoted to this sort of playful badinage, and this killing of time until the Deputies have contrived to run a bill through the gantlet of interminable squabbling over village politics is agreeably helped by the pleasant pastime of "badgering" the Ministers with interpellations and motions for papers, made with a knowing wink to the President and received by the Minister with a perceptible grin that signifies his appreciation of the joke—a joke to all but the unfortunate scribes kept at work night and day to get out papers never intended to be read. day to get out papers never intended to be read. This session, however, the usual badgering has an element of savage carnestness in it. The ex-Presi-dent of Minas Geraes is furious with the Premier, and the bitter comments of the Minister of Finance on his Senatorial predecessors in the Treasury, and his attitude of hostility toward the undissolving and less democratic Chamber, have imparted a personal feeling into the Senate discussions and given rise to an evident determination to yield no terms to the Cabinet until the obnoxious Minister retires. For the Premier personally all save the furious ex-President of Minss have respect and liking, but even the liberals are displeased with the reckless language by the Minister of Finance, and the conservative majority make no secret of their resolve to grant nothing to the Cabinet that contains him, and to reject the bill summoning a constituent assembly to amend the constitution and establish direct election. In view of this probable action on the part of the Senate, Premier, Senhor Sinimbu, declared last week in the Deputies that, on such a case occurring, the govern-

Deputies that, on such a case occurring, the government had decided on then immediately dissolving the Chamber of Deputies and transferring to the nation the decision of the issue between the administration and the Senate. Moreover, that, though it was improbable that the Senate would resist the popular will thus reaffirmed, the government would not, if necessary, avoid even extraordinary measures to enforce the execution of that will.

While writing, the Ministerial crisis has developed and made itself manifest, and there is no doubt of the exit of Senhor Jaspar Silveira Martina, Minister of Finance, and of Barou da Bella Villa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter gentleman's want of orcorical powers having proved nearly asgreat a source of weakness to the Cabinet as their excess in the Minister of Finance has been of embarrasament to his colleagues. Senhor Alfonso Celso, Deputy from Minas Geraes, and Senhor Dantar, Senator from Bahia, seem likely to enter, but it is possible a readjustment of the portfolios wilt occur and that the Premier, Senhor Sinimbu, will leave Agriculture for Finance.

EMANCIPATION.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture has been published. So far, since the Free Birth act of September 28, 1871, 4,13s slaves have been freed with the emancipation fund, at the cost of 2,800,407 milres; but there are still dver 5,900,000 milreis to apply, the mode of selection for emancipations being cumbrous and dilatory in the extreme and having had to be greatly modified. Besides the official emancipations at least ten times as many private ones have been effected; but, as great numbers are not registered, even an approximation to their number is not possible. It is calculated that between deaths and liberations the number of slaves has been diminished over three hundred and fifty thousand since the passing of the Free Birth act. The number of living children freed by that act, the Minister calculates, will be 192,000 on the 22th of September next, when the owners of the mothers can begin to exe

In regard to conpanies he recommends the passing of the bill introduced in 1877 by the Deputies' committee, fixing general rules for their organization and confining the government action to exacting compliance therewith.

The tele, raph lines of the government, 6,802 kilometres constructed and 434 in construction, are worked at a loss of fifty per cent, say 690,000 mitreis a year. He recommends their being turned over to

a year. He recommends their being turned over to the Post Office.

The Patent law he recommends should be amended to allow roreign patents to be patented also in Brazi: abolishing the privilege of "introduction." He also proposes to establish the English system of "cavest".

"caveat."

RIOTOUS PROCESSIONISTS.
At the procession last week of the patron saint of Rio, St. Sebastian, the "caposirus." whom the energetic measures of the Chief of Police seemed to have completely quelled, made a lively demonstration of vitality, and ten or twelve persons were cut or stabbed before the police succeeded in surrounding the

RELIGIOUS FEATURE OF THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS-HOW THE GERMANS ARE KEPT ISO-LATED FROM THE REST OF THE NATION.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 8, 1879.

The Ministerial crisis has reached its acme, and its cfinite resolution will occur this evening, the result of which you will have learned by telegram ere this Whatever other motives may be mixed up in the divergence between the Minister of Finance and his colleagues, the ostensible one is that the former, Senhor Gaspar Silveira Martins, insists upon mer, Senhor Gaspar Silveira Martins, insists upon adding to the purposed constitutional amendment a clause removing from Protestants and other non-Catholics the political disabilities to which they are subjected by the constitution and the interpretation given to its exclusions, persons not of the Roman Apostolic Church not being capable of becoming members of the Imperial Legislature. He probably attaches the greater weight to this, because in his native province of Rio Grande do Sul there is a large Protestant population of German descent, and, independently of a desire to please a considerable electoral power, it is certain that the religious disabilities tend to promote that isolation which makes of the German of a desire to please a considerable electoral power, it is certain that the religious disabilities tend to promote that isolation which makes of the German colonists and their descendants a distinct people, German in language, German in habit and anti-Brazilian in feeling. The opposition of Senhor Silveira Martins' colleagues to his proposal is not to the removal of all religious disabilities, for this, in fact, is an essential part of the programme of the liberal party, but is due to considerations of its non-expediency at the present monquet. The majority of the Senate is conservative. As a body it has a grudge against Senhor Silveira Martins for his recent attacks on it, and on a question affecting the Church it is certain that two or three of the liberal Senators would join the conservatives. Moreover, the religions issue would as certainly be employed as a war cry in the election of the constituent assembly which will have to make the projected amendment and thus defeat might be brought upon the direct election measure, which the government considers the first and obligatory step toward the much needed improvement of the representative system of this country. It is no secret, besides, that the rest of the Ministry is thoroughly sick of Senhor Silveira Martins, owing to his rash and compromising language, in and out of season, and the separation was merely a question of time.

Baron da Villa Bella, Minister of Finance, is expected to retire also, as the Cabinet is very weak in the Senate, where its chief difficulty less, and, be-

and out of season, and the separation was merely a question of time.

Baron da Villa Bella, Minister of Finance, is expected to retire also, as the Cabinet is very weak in the Senate, where its chief dimently lies, and, besides, his powers of debate are of the lowest order.

A MINISTURE GIVIL WAR.

A telegram from Rio Grande co Norte announces an outbreak February 4, at the seaport of Mossoro, among the large refugee population. The small detachment of soldiers there was overpowered, the commander and the local police magistrate killed, with seven other persons, the military driven out of the town and the public and private stores plundered. In consequence, 200 marines were sent off from Pernambuco on the 5th.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

By telegram from Chili, dated January 20, diplomatic relations between Chili and the Argentine Confederation are announced to have been formally restored. The same telegram says that the quarrel between Chili and Bolivia, caused by the Bolivian taxing of the nitre shipped by Chilian citizens from the island of Antofogasta, was expected to have an amicable settlement, notwithstanding the sending of two Chilian iron-cleds to the island to protect the Chilian merchants, from whom the Bolivian prefect had demanded immediate payment of \$90,000 of tax, at the rate of len cents per quintal.

The operations against the Indiana—in moving back the Indian frontier of the Contederation—continue successiul, several chiefs and several hundred more Indians having been captured.

At Puan, resistance having been offered, thirty seven were killed. The Cacique Mancucho was captured, but, by offering to lead the force to an Indian camp, got his bonds loosened, and just as his captures were about to camp, and were mostly dismounted, whipped his horse and holted. After a two-mile chase, however, eight Remington balls were put into him and dropped him dead from his saidle.

The quarantine on vessels from Portland and New Orleans has been reduced to one day, for fumigation and cleansing of the vess

ner, Fleuid, has obtained a patent for his electric light.

The President has forbidden the circulation of all-foreign allver coins, except the Brazilian patacon, the piece of two milrets.

THE CEARA PLAGUE-ANOTHER GOVERNMENT CREDIT ASKED IN AID OF THE PAST EXPIRING POPULATIONS OF ESTAO-ONLY SEVENTY A DAY DYING-OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

RIO JANEIBO, Feb. 8, 1879. Three days ago the Minister of the Empire asked the Chamber of Deputies to grant an extraordinary credit of ten miltion milreis for the relief of the northast provinces, raising the government outlay ther to forty millions. Unfortunately, though rain fell last month in Cears, famine and disease continued distant, if it do not mean the virtual extinction of the population of that province. The state of affairs is officially declared to be "improving, and the deaths at the capital reduced to about seventy a day, chiefly

WAR IN VENEZUELA.

GUZMAN BLANCO WITH A CARGO OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION LEAVES ST. THOMAS PROBABLY POR PUERTO CABELLO-GENERALS WHO CAME TOO LATE TO MEET THE CHIEF-CONTRADIC-

Guzman Blanco arrived in St. Thomas on the 17th inst., accompanied by some ten of his suite. He proceeded next day in the French steamer Guyane, said to be bound to Aruba. The steamer Maracaib came here from Venezuela to be at Guzman's disposal. She left for Venezuela on the 19th inst. with a large lot of guns and powder, brought out from Europe by Guzman. The steamer cleared for Trit idad. The Venezuelan Consul protested against the Maracaibo going out with the arms and ammunition, writing both to the Danish government and the British Consul, but she was allowed to proceed. TOO LATE TO MEET BLANCO.

The steamer Livingstone, from Venezuels, strived here just a few hours after the departure of Guzman Some dozen (said to be) generals came in her to mee Blanco, but were too late. They left again yesterday for Venezuela by the Maracaibo. The Livingstone proceeded to-day to Puerto Cabello. There is but little doubt that the majority of the people in Venezuela want Guzman back. He is considered the only man strong enough to insure peace. Maracalbo has proclaimed for Guzman. Caracas is in the hands of his adherents, and so is Laguayra and Puerto Cabello reported. The statues of Blanco, which were hauled down last December, are said to be already up again where they had not been too much broken. Guzman looks well and is confident of his being able to pacify the country. He is attended by a large

The following despatches have been received

The following despatches have been received here:—

CARACAS, Fob. 4, 1879.

The defeat of General Cedeño is confirmed. General Herrera, sent by General Valera with 2,000 men to pursue Cedeño, went over to the rebels and attacked the government stroops. It was runmored in Caraeas that a commission of peace, composed of foreign merchants, was to be sent to Cedeño to conclude peace; the first condition to be the exclusion of General Guzman Blanco. Cedeño ordered Gr. Diego B. Urbaneja to remain in Puerto Cabello, as his presence in Valencia, he being a Guzmancisto, would not be acceptable.

General Cedeño attacked General Valera, the President of Venezuela, at Victoria. After sewere fighting of a comple of days 2,000 men of General Valera's army joined General Cedeño, delivering General Valera a prisoner. General Cedeño gave to General Valera a prisoner. General Cedeño gave to General Valera a salvo conducto to reach Caraeas, and General Cedeño was near the city of Caraeas on the 8th to take possession of the capital. A deputation of merchants, including Eleazar Urdaneta, the Vice President, has left to meet General Cedeño to arrange his entrance to take possession of the government until the arrival of General Guzman Blanco.

P.S.—Sunday,9th.—Caraeas was delivered to General Cedeño this afternoon. Everything is quiet, and they await General Guzman Blanco to take charge of the provisional government until the elections.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

RENJAMIN AND HIS FORCES HIDING IN THE WOODS-CANAL TRIUMPHS-ANOTHER OUT-

CAPE HAYTI, Feb. 13, 1879. For the past week the citizens of this place have een in a fearful state of excitement and alarm, The troops here are kept under arms day and night, ready for active service at a moment's notice, while all the volunteers are

eral Mentor Nicholas tendered his rost to the President, but it was not accepted, President Canal saying that he could not allow him to resign at such a critical moment, as his services were much needed-though he would have no objection to his retiring from service a little later. The President has taken Nicholas to the capital with him, and his (Nicholas') family has taken retuge in the British Consulate for reasons very scrious—the principal being that he is suspected of being foremost in stirring up a revolt for his own account—and no one yet knows what is in store for him.

To-day Hayti is divided into a number of small parties, and although they do sometimes unite, yet the chiefs do not lose sight of their own personal views—these being generally the attainment of a government position in which they can by all manner of use and abuse of the power in their hands acquire a fortune in a short time.

In a proclamation issued by the government two days since all citizens are requested to be in their houses before seven o'clock in the evening, as the authorities cannot be responsible for the lives of persons traversing the streets after that hour.

A MANIAC CHLOROFORMED

MICHIGAN OFFICERS CAPTURE A CRAZY MAN AND OVERPOWER HIM WITH SYRINGES AND CHLO-

The Detroit Tribuse gives a ludicrous but instructive account of the exploits of a maniac in the picturesque village of Fiint, Mich. He weighed 200 pounds, stood six feet three inches in his gaiters, appeared thirty years old, and his name was Shelton M. Thompson. He called at the house of Charles Smith, was recognized as an old acquaintance, and he seemed as sane as any other private citizen. Beltime came and he was assigned a couch and bade "Good night." A little later he appeared again and began to relate a sad tale of domestic troubles. He said he was an outcast and a wanderer. Suddenly he be-came excited and threatened suicide. A neighbor was an outcast and a wenderer. Suddenly he became excited and threatened suicide. A neighbor who happened in tried to get him to leave. At this the man pulled out a large knife and attempted to cut his own throat. It was then necessary to call in the Sheriff and his deputy. They responded, and all fell upon him simultaneously, but he seemed possessed of the strength and fury of a demon, and hurled them to the floor as if they were infants. Sheriff Phillips struck him twice in the face with a pair of handcuffs with all his might, and Officer Miller struck him atterific blow with a heavy hickory club, but the blows seemed to make no impression upon him. He then started up the stairs, followed by the officers, who draw revolvers upon him, but before they could fire he kicked them down the stairs in a mass, and disappeared quickly through a door leading into a large garret. Here he intrenched himself, barricading the door and blocking the stairway with a bedatend. All night long efforts were made to disloage him, but they were of no avail, and at daylight he was still "holding the fort," armed with a large huite and a heavy club. The neighborhood was aroused by his yelling, and by nine o'clock the house was surrounded by an excited crowd of several hundred. Various stratagems were tried by a couple of doctors—one allopathic and the other homocopathic—such as suffocating him with gas, ammonis, &c., but his dexterity at hurling clubs rendered it very unsafe for the man who took the lead with the aquirting and achioroform. Throwing red pepper into his eyes from outside the window was also tried, but thus unceessfully. Every little while some one would volunteer to go up and fetch him out if a dozen or more would go with him, but it was not until the forenoon was nearly consumed that the requisite number of volunteers was obtained. The prisoner had now nearly etanasted his stock of clubs and had broken up the bedstead for ammunition. This left the stairs and through the scuttle hole from the outside, the prisoner had n

MAYOR COOPER AND MR. ERHARDT. Mayor Cooper and Commissioner Erhardt did not continue their "conversation" yesterday in relation to the latter's charges against certain commission-ers. It is expected that the talk between the two officials will be resumed to-day.

THE BUEL MURDER TRIAL.

SUMMING UP BY COUNSEL-CONCLUSION OF MR LYNES' PLEA FOR THE PRISONER-MR. BUNDY REGINS THE REVIEW OF THE CASE FOR THE

Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1879. In the Buel murder trial this morning Counsellor Lynes resumed his summing up for the defence. He referred to the alleged blood stains on the door and post of the stable, where the girl's body was found. many introduced by the prosecution to prove that the blood was from the body of Catharine Richards; the blood was from the body of Catharine Richards; also recited the various circumstances connected with the finding of the body, already so familiar to the readers of the Herald. Buel's conduct, counsel claimed, was commendable and utterly inconsistent with the assumption that he was guilty of the foul murder. "Is Buel different from other men?" counsel seked, "that he could return to Bower with that beautiful girl's blood upon him, and repress all signs of nervousness and show no flush or change upon his countenance?" Counsel here or change upon his countenance?" Counsel here referred to a considerable portion of the testimony, proving, as he claimed, the inconsistency of the charge against the prisoner. He said that those who suspected Buel could apparently see and find anything which they were expected to discover or were so industriously in search of. They looked through eyes of blood, and they readily and naturally found it everywhere. He referred to the attraction it everywhere. He referred to the statements ad-mitted by Buel, that at the time of the tragedy he may have said he drove from the meadow horses in-stead of a horse. It was probable that Buel said "horses," but was not that a contemptible subterfuge

WEAK POINTS OF THE PROSECUTION.

Counsel then alluded in severe terms to the testiments stiributed to Buel produced were from this witness, who testified that Buel first said he repaired the fence on the cast side of the straw stack on his return from the meadow, and he repaired the fence west of the corner instead of east. When Davis and Pugh, in the potato lot, noticed the mare in the pasture and the colt capering about, it may have been just after the mare had jumped into the pasture and Buel had fixed the fence. Counsel for the people say that circumstances cannot be but circumstances cannot be but circumstances cannot be but circumstances can like and often do like. The been just after the mare had jumped into the pasture and Buel had fixed the fence. Counsel for the people say that circumstances cannot lio, but circumstances can lie, and often do lie. The alleged conversations between Bowen and Buel were but sample: of those indulged in by the average country boy. When the evidence of a strap first became apparent it was a strap Buel said his cousin used; but when the evidence of a rope being used was discovered the strap at once became a rope. He next referred to the tramp must by Dyer near Richards' at the time of the tragedy. It was non-sible this tramp murdered Catharine, and not only improbable that Buel killed her, but impossible. Counsel then traced out on the map the route of Davis, and asked the jury that with Buel out of the question, what could be more surpicious circumstances than those attending Davis' presence twice on Richards' premises and about his barns at the hour Catharine met her death? Counsel's closing remarks were in excellent taste and very impressive. He concluded at twelve o'clock and the Court adjourned till two. His argument consumed six and a half hours. During his allusions to the death of Catharine, Mr. Richard, who sat with the people's counsel, was much affected. Mrs. Richards is detained at home this week by illness, so is Buel's brother. Counsel said it would be little consolation to one heart strickon mother to break another mother's heart. The beautiful dead could not be restored to life by dragging down with grief and disgrace the three worthy sisters of the accused. At this juncture Buel's sisters were entirely overcome with emotion and wept loud and bitterly. Buel still preserves his counsel's remarks a slight moisture was seen in his eyes and a trace of emotion was discernable.

\*\*THE CARR AGAINSE DUEL\*\*

When Court was called at two P. M., L. L. Bundy began summing up for the people. He began by utter facts that Myron A. Buel was guilty of the more accused of murder and the furry, yet he was aware or his duty. It was to convince them

in good health and one of the jurors feeling indis-posed, Judge Murray adjourned, at five P. M., till the usual hour to-morrow. Mr. Bundy will con-clude to-morrow, and after the charge of Judge Mur-ray the case will go to the jury.

THE WEINBECK MURDER

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION THE DEFENCE COMMENCED-IS BASSETT'S

The trial of Frank E. Bassett, the Weinbeck mur The trial of Frank E. Bassett, the Weinbeck mur-derer, was resumed this morning promptly at nine o'clock. The attendance throughout the day was much larger than on the provious days. Mrs. Alexander was present again to-day, and as a matter of course attracted her share of the attention. Bassett, as he sat by his counsel, paid the strictest attention to the examination of each witness, and, as usual, prompted his counsel in the questioning of several of them. Isaac Bedient was the first witness called, who testified:—He had a slight ac-quentiance with Bassett; witness followed water during the summer, and knew Jack Rufus; he went on a trip to Norwich, Conn., with him on the schooner Mary E. Bayles; they arrived back to Bridgeport one evening in July; the next morning Rufus put the captain ashore in a boat; afterward the witness saw him talking with Bassott in a saloon on Water street; witness asked Eufus if he was going aboard; he replied, "Yes, pretty soon;" the witness then left them, and when he was going aboard the boat saw Rufus trying to get aboard; he (Rufus) was partially intoxicated; Rufus asked witness about the junk; the witness told him where it was; Basestt was with him at the time; Rufus got the junk and went off and sold it; they then went to a saloon and had a drink together; tack Rufus; he went on a trip to Norwich, Conn. they then went to a saloon and had a drink together; the witness then left them; he thought it was in the afternoon; witness had not seen Jack Rufus since; he had known Jack Butus as "Stuttering Jack" about three months. On the cross-examination he could not tell what time it was when Rufus put the

captain ashore; witness went aboard the boat first; he occupied the position of cook on the vessel. George F. Humiston testified:—He knew "Stutter-ing Jack;" his real name was Frank Weinbecker; witness had employed him three years; he last saw him some time in July; he was talking with him them. The witness was then shown a brass ring, and identified it as being like the one that Rufus

and identified it as being like the one that Rufus wors; also the shoes, witness said, closely rosembled those worn by Rufus; witness said Rufus followed the water a great portion of the time.

John Wyhecoop testified that he went on the trip to Norwich with Jack Rufus; they returned to Bridgeport on the night of July 11; he said Rufus came ashore that night; he lett Rufus about eleven o'clock; did not see Bassett that night; he first met Mrs. Alexander in the sloop Whitppoorwill; he next saw her in September; she told witness that if she did not get any recompones for the things which Bassett sold she would get satisfaction or have revenge on him; witness asked her why she lived with him, when she was not saarried to him; she replied that he was a good man to have around the house, as he could take care of the baby and wash the dishes.

house, as he could take care of the baby and wash the dishes.

W. W. Wells testified that he had been jailer for sixteen years; Bassett had been in his charge; he had made no threat or used any influence whatevor on Bassett; his counsel came to see him; witness took him to Bassett's cell; witness said to Bassett, "How is this? You have been charged with faurder;" his counsel said to him, "Say nothing about this natter until I see you again;" witness then said Bassett made a confession to him after his counsel had gone; witness had written it down as Bassett related it. Witness then recited the confession from his notes, which he had taken at that time.

Rasserr's convression.

Robert Hubbard, M. D., testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body-said to be that of Frank Weinbecker; the body was badly decomposed; witness said he was familiar with chloroform and its uses and he thought that the sponge, which

Officer George Arnold testified to the anding of the clothing of "Sinttering Jack" which had been buried in the yard where Bassett lived; he dug them up from the place where Mrs. Alexander had told him they were buried; he also identified the chloraform bottle as being the one found by the direction of Mrs. Alexander talling where it was hid.

Kate Miller. Witness last saw him on the 4th or 5th of July.
George F. Cook testified that he kept a livery stable; he let a team to Bassett on the 13th of July; Bassett told him that he wanted to go to New Haven after his sick wife.

F. B. Taylor testified to the taking of the ring from the body by Dr. Hubbard.

Joseph N. Belden testified to the finding of the spongs in the house where Bassett lived.

George Phillips testified to selling a barrel to Bassett some time in the fore part of July. Witness here identified the head of the barrel shown him as bearing marks the same as the one he sold him.

John Hormen testified he knew Jack Rutus; had known him twenty years; he last saw him on the 4th of July.

first part of July of assessing the first part of July of assessing the foothers.

W. W. Wells, recalled, when asked what the effect was on Bassett when witness told him that Mrs. Alexander had charged him with murder, he replied, "He was taken very much by surprise and turned pale." At this point the State rested, with the understanding that they may introduce two witnesses who were absent. The defence then pro-

on that day; he saw Bassett have a little slip of pager in his hand.
George Bassett testified that he was the father of Frank Bassett; Frank had always lived at home until he began going with Mrs. Alexander; he said Frank was sick when a child with scarlet fever; thought he would die; he was then four years of age; his mind was affected by this; witness became acquainted with Mrs. Alexander when Frank lived with her in the Stanley house; he heard Mrs. Alexander say that she knew where she could get rid of bodies and get \$25 for them. Witness said this conversation was during March or April last. Susan W. Bassett testified she was the mother of Frank, and that he was twenty-four years of age; witness knew Mrs. Alexander; witness had conversation with Lizzie Cavanagh, who told her that she and Mrs. Alexander did not speak of their trip to New Haven in the presence of Frank, because they did not want him to know anything about it; witness saw Mrs. Alexander last January, and in her presence take out a pistol, remarking, "That is what I make him too the mark with."

KILLED WITH A BUTCHER KNIFE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 26, 1879. A peculiarly atrocious murder was pernetrated hast Sunday afternoon near Jarrett's depot, in Sussex county, by a negro named Anderson Mason. His victim was a white youth named Richard Hales, seventeen years of age. Hales had had a quarrel about a dog belonging to Mason with Mason's wife, who told her husbani about it. Mason then went to see Hales and another quarrel ensued between them. Mason was not satisfied, and went to Hales' house a second time, carrying a sharp butcher's knife. On reaching Hales' the negro assaulted him, and when Hales fied he pursued, stabbed and killed him, despite the helpless condition of the lad. The murderer escaped and nothing is known of his whereabouts. There is great excitement and threats of lynching.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] . WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 28, 1879. A special despatch says:-"Thomas Lomax, living A special despatch says:—"Thomas Lomaz, living near Belair, Harford county, Md., quarrelied with his wife on Monday at noon and struck her on the head with a hammer, fracturing her skull, causing a fatal wound. Lomax is an Englishman. After committing the deed he remained about the neighborhood all day without an attempt being made to arrest him. On Tucsday he fied, and has not yet been captured. He admitted before his flight having struck her.

BAY SHORE MURDER.

The inquest on the body of Hannah Johnson, the colored woman who was murdered in her house, at at three o'clock fosterday morning. The jury re-turned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by pistol shot wounds inflicted by her husband on the morning of February 9. District Attorney Petty offered a reward for the arrest of Johnson, who, the officers reported yesterday, was midden in Oyster Bay, awaiting an opportunity to cross the Sound.

FATAL ETHER

A surgical operation of a painful and peculiar na A surgical operation of a painful and peculiar nature resulted yesterday in the death of a beautiful and accomplished young lady. Miss Kate E. Farnham was twenty-eight years of age and resided with her parents in Owego, N. Y. She appeared to be physically strong, but walked with a slight limping gait. None but her parents and other near relatives, and those who had known her when a child, were aware, however, of the great affliction which she had during her of the great ametion which she had during her adult years carefully concealed from her most inti-mate triends. She was born with a malformation of the feet. As she grew to womanhood, by long and painful training, she had succeeded in acquiring a comparatively steady motion; but latterly walking became so painful that the least exercise during the day would keep her from sleep all night. Eight months ago she came to this city and went to reside Here the most delicate attention was paid to her un-fortunate condition, and for a t-me she seemed to be Here the most delicate attention was paid to her unfortunate condition, and for a time she seemed to be able to move about with case. A recurrence of the pains that racked her set in and she was compelled to keep to the house. In this extremity she came to the determination to consult a surgeon. Acting apon this resolution she applied to Dr. Stephen Smith, of West Forty-second street, who after carefully diagnosing her case, recommended amputation as the chip means of obvisting the pointul evil. He explained that that was the only remedy for the peculiar nature of the maltermation; and that supplied with artificial feet, she would be enabled to resume her duties and go abroad again. She consented and last Thursday was placed under the influence of powerful asthetics and Dr. Smith, assisted by another surgeon, amputated both feet from the ankle. The operation appeared to be cleverly and scientifically performed, and no fears were entertained of a fatal result. She seemed to be progressing favorably until the second day, when she became delirious, in which condition she remained for five days, death putting an end to her sufferings yesterday. Dr. Smith was found at his office last evening. He said that the amputation was successfully performed and at first there was nothing to fear irom that source. Ether had been administered, a species of drug for which she developed an idioxyncracy, and delirium set in at the expiration of twenty-four hours, which was followed by exhaustion and death. She was possessed of a sound constitution and was in vigorous health up to the dime of the operation. He asid it seemed to be the malignant character of the asthetic which produced a fatal crisis in her case. Coroner croker will hold an inquest on the body in a few days.

SUED BY A CHINAMAN.

John Jasong, an almond-eyed native of the Flow ery Kingdom, commenced an action, a few weeks ago, against Patrick White, at present residing at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, to recover \$205. Ja-song, who claims to be a resident of No. 33 Baxter street, alleged that the amount named had been street, alleged that the amount named had been given by him to Mr. White, to deposit with other money in a savings bank where Jasong kept an account. The defendant, who was arrested at the time the complaint was made, was immediately admitted to bail. Motion was made yesterday by counsel for Mr. White before Judge Reynolds, of the Brooklyn City Court, that the order of arrest be vacated and that the plaintiff give security for costs and be examined before the trial of the action before a referee. Defendant sets forth in the moving papers upon which the motion to vacate the arrest is made that the plaintiff is a pagan and has no regard for the solemnity or sanctify of an oath. He denies that he cowed Jasong any money, and all the allegations against him. Counter affidavits were read to show that Jasong is a sober, industrious man. The counsel for the plaintiff stated to the Court that, though his client is a Chinaman, he is entitled to the same rights as a white man. Judge Reynolds smiled down benignly from his seat upon the bench, as he remarked to the lawyer, "Fourteen days from now may possibly tell a different story."

The motion to vacate was dehied. REPUBLICAN RIVALRIES.

THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Asso-lation met last night in Republican Hall, Thirty hird street, Mr. Charles A. Peabody in the chair mouthpiece was begun by a small party, whose area mouthpiece was Mr. James H. Carson. He moved to reconsider the motion on the records whereby the privileges of membership were denied gentlemen on account of non-residence in the district. When the

Bliss inoved to have it tabled. This was agreed to by a vote of 41 to 15.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. Adam Engel against Mr. Bliss and others for not supporting the party nominees in the late elections was read. The committee halthad several meetings, to which the accused was invited, but he did not make his appearance, therefore the committee recommended that the charges be dismissed. A resolution to this effect was adonted.

charges be dismissed. A resolution to this effect was adopted.

Ar. Bliss said that a worthy member of the association had been accused criminally before the courts, had had been accused criminally before the courts, had had been accused triminally before the courts, had had been accused to the United States Commissioner who took cognizance of the case. He therefore deemed it right that the association should hold the party who made the charges against Mr. Robert Astley responsible for that action. He moved that the treasurer be instructed to defray the expense of counsel employed in the case.

A communication from the General Committee was read. The paper proposed to amend the constitution of the organization in such a manner as to preclude all persons holding positions of emolument under democratic appointments, excepting notaries, from becoming officers in the association. The meeting refused to indores the proposed change.

Mr. Reilly offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the

Mr. Bliss offered the following resolution: Resolved, That, as a majority of the republicans in the senate voted against the confirmation of the present Col-sector of this port, this association does not feel called post to consure their action. upon to consure their action.

A motion was made to table the amendment of Mr. Bliss. It was lost by a vote of 38 against 10, and the amendment was adopted by the same majority.

The meeting then adjourned.

A NATIONAL SUBJECT.

WHY NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN ARE ASKED TO OPPOSE THE BRAZILIAN SUBSIDY SCHEME-LOCAL SELFISHNESS BETARDING NATIONAL PROGRESS.

New York, Feb. 26, 1879.

To the Editor of the Hreald:—

Among the Washington despatches in yesterday's Herald is a statement that certain New York morchants have tolegraphed "their" Congressmen to oppose the Roach bill, not because it may not benefit the national commerce, but because a line from New Orleans will affect "the Brazilian trade of New York." It is not my intention to discuss this or any other bill. The New Orleans will affect "the Brazilian trade of New York." It is not my intention to discuss this or any other bill. The continual cry of "Job!" against every bill of the kind, without regard to reason or argument, seems to me not only injurious and disgusting, but as calculated to place us in an unenviable light before the world. It might be well for the press to occasionally remember that people can differ from its opinions and yet be honest. If the historian or the future looks to the newspapers of to-day for his facts he will certainly set us down as having lived in a terribly corrupt age. But the object of this letter is to protest against the doctrine of the despatch above mentioned—a doctrine which seems to be held by many of our respresentatives and to have the support of a large portion of the press. I am a New Yorker to the manor born, and no one takes a greater interest or pride in the city's progress and welrare, but, at the same time, I remember that New York is not "by a large majority" the entire United States.

Now, sir, is the welfare of the whole to be sacrificed or subordinated to the interests of a part? Is \$100,000 earned by New York preferable to \$1,000,000 earned by and distributed throughout the United States? Is the duty of a Congressman purely local and, narrow or broad and liberal? Is he to be guided by solfish and sectional, or patriotic and national principles? Does he not owe some duty to the United States as well as to his particular district? These are some weighty and important questions. It is certainly just as justifiable for California representatives to vote and insist that the "Chinese must go," and this Congress shall so decide, as it is for New York representatives to vote and insist that the bill insist that the bill insist particular rade. If the "local" principle is correct both claims are equally fair and worthy of support. It is this doctrine which led to, and which logically justifies, secession, and which, pernicious in the extreme if it is upheld and becomes deepl

FILTHY STREETS.

After the sun lifted the curtain of mist yesterday upon the metropolis the streets were soon in a melting mood and the "beautiful snow" of the day previous became a compound of everything vilo. previous became a compound of everything vilo.

Above, the breath of spring, even though it were a little in advance of its time; beneath, rivulets of siush, occasionally descending like miniature cataracts into a convenient sewer whose gaping maw was all but choked up in the stempt to swallow a street full of dutilled snow at a gulp. The worthy gentlemen who are charged with the task of cleaning the streets summoned a few laborers together when the sun inaugurated the work of meiting and breaking up the frozen mass of mud and garbage, and bid them complete the Augean task. They commenced the undertaking on Broadway and were materially sided by the rain which came down during the atternoon. But the efforts of a small squad, however energetic they might be, could not make even Broadway passable on such a day. Where a few hundred brooms and pickaxes would have removed the last vestige of slush and mud, a score of representatives of sunny Italy were inadequate to the task. "If this weather continues for a week you will see the streets of New York perfectly clean," said Captain Gunner, of the Street Cleaning Bureau. The weather is, after all, the only efficient broom, although the taxpayers are assessed heavily for a different kind of sweeper. The condition of the principal thoroughfares last evening was such that pedestrianism became a task of greater difficulty than long diffuences on the tan bark of a public hall, and the crossings, in some places, were impassable. In the side streets and alleyways only the most daring explorers could venture. The Street Cleaning Bureau had a force at work in the First and Fourth wards, picking up and loosening the snow and ice, and Captain Gunner removed from Broadway.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Assembly Sub-Committee on Commerce and The Assembly Sub-Committee on Commerce ...
Navigation continued its session at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. Colonel Julius W. Adams was called to the stand to identify a report previously submitted to the committee as the one he had made as consulting engineer in 1869. The examination of Colonel Collinwood was continued. He was questioned to the distance from the as consulting engineer in 1800. The examination of Colonel Collinwood was continued. He was questioned particularly about the distance from the roadway of the bridge to mean high water mark at different distances from the piers. Heginning at the New York side, Colonel Collingwood stated that at the end of the pier the distance between high water mark and the roadway was 117 feet, and that the eight of water there was 29 feet. The distance between the actual and the established bulkhead lines was 79 feet, which would allow an extension of the present pier 79 feet further into the stream. When the pier was built out to the established line there would be at that point a distance of 121 feet between men high water mark and the sag of the bridge. In speaking of the Brooklyn side he said that a pier extended 30 feet from the face of the tower into the stream. From mean high water mark at the end of the pier to the sag of the bridge was a distance of 18 feet. The variation of height, measuring from the centre of the bridge, he stated, was 6 feet every 350 feet, and that for a distance of 130 feet in the centre of the bridge, he stated, was 6 feet every 350 feet, and that for a distance of 130 feet in maintained between mean high water and the greatest depression of the bridge.

Mr. Martin and Mr. McNulty, engineers, were also examined. They presented elaborate plans and drawings of the bridge as it will appear when completed.

In the afternoon, by invitation of Mr. Henry Q.

pleted.

In the afternoon, by invitation of Mr. Hen
Murphy, the members of the committee, a
panied by some lady friends, made an excacross the foot bridge.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Police Board was held yesterday, the first in three weeks. All the Commissioners were present, and Mr. Erhardt occupied the chair the greater part of the session. He placed before